# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

THE FALL OF THE COMMUNE. Scenes Hugo. Letter from Victor

Fred. Grant and Princess Beatrice.

Betrothal in High

New Arctic Expedition.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE HORRORS OF VICTORY.

Desperate Acts of the Female Insurgents. Paris (May 16) Correspondence of the London Times. I took a walk down the Rue Rivoli, towards the Hotel de Ville, to judge of the amount of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of the approach of a great crowd yelling and shaking their fists. The cortege was headed by a company of mounted gendarmes, behind whom came two artillery-men, dragging between them a solled bundle of rags that tottered and struggled, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach. It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding, and her hair streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn. On they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre, and there they propped her up against a wall, already half dead from the treatment she bad received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture more per-fect and complete in its details than was pre-sented by that scene. The gasping, shrinking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her in pieces, who waved their arms, crying "Drown her! drown her!" on one side a barricade, still strewn with broken gups and hats-a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted gendarmes, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating in the extreme distance in the still burning Hotel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged, and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for ven-geance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere.

Paris (May 26) Correspondence of the London News. Paris shall not exist, if Paris does not belong to the Commune. Such was their hellish reto the Commune. Such was their heliusa re-solve, and they proceeded to carry out their threat of destroying the capital which they could not retain. They set to work in three distinct ways. In the palaces and public offices which they commanded they disposed at regu-lar intervals, sometimes bottles, sometimes pots petroleum. When the vessels of petroleum were arranged at proper distances, one of them would be overturned and ignited; the flames would rapidly spread, and the whole building would soon be past salvation. It was in this way that the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and other celebrated public edifices were set in flames. This arrangement was all made in the Ministry of Marine, but the wretches engaged in the work of destruction had to fly before they could set fire to the pots of petro-leum which they had planted in the most likely corridors. There was a second method adopted for the destruction of private houses. When it became necessary to retire from a particular barricade, the Guards tore to pieces the beds which formed part of the barricade; took the tow out of the beds, dipped it in petroleum, and loaded their guns with it. Then they fired the tow into the windows of the houses. It was in this way that the bleck of houses in the Rue Royale, facing the Madeleine, was set on fire. Still a third method:—Men and women were

How the Palaces and Private Residences

going about Paris with bottles of petroleum in their pockets, or hid about their dresses. They threw these bottles down into the ground-floors of every dwelling they could get at. If there was no room for the bottle to get through, the neck of the bottle could get into certain air holes which belong to the construction of French houses; the liquid would be poured in, and a lighted match would be sent in after it. In this way very many private houses were set in flames; and many hundreds of women were taken in the act all day-some of them shot upon

Tragical Fate of the Communist Leaders. Paris (May 27) correspondence of the London Times. The Government troops are vindictive, if not even brutal, in following up their victory. A trio of the Communist leaders was captured on Thursday night. They were Jules Valles, Ferre, and Longuet. Valles was made prisoner after the others, in rear of the Theatre du Chatelet. His comrades had been taken very shortly before. Valles was dragged forward by the Versaillists, and one of their non-commissioned officers struck him upon the neck with his sword. In his anger and agony Valles struck back, and immediately an extemporary shooting party was drawn up, and fired into the body of the unfortunate rebel. But Valles had the bad taste not to die off at once; he writhed, and twisted, and groaned upon the ground, until nearly all who were within sight and hearing had to avert their eyes and move away from the sight of his most horible suffering. The captain commanding the firing party told me that "They let him suffer on purpose." His fellow-captive, Ferre, whose doom was but deferred, cried out, "Oh! captain! in the name of mercy, put him out of and the appeal was so far successful that the captors then shot their prisoner dead. Lefrancais, Gambon, and Amouroux were shot

in the Rue de la Banque, against the wall of the Stamp : Office. Raoul Rigault finished his days in the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire. Courbet, the painter, who ordered the destruction of the Vendome Column, was found hiding in a cupboard, not quite large enoughto conceal him, in the Ministry of Finance, and, attempting some resistance, was, according to some reports, shot on the spot. Maljournal, who has boasted ever since the fatal 22d of March, when the party of order was fired upon in the Rue de la Paix, that he gave the order, has met the fate which

he so richly merits.

Dombrowski died in the bedroom of the Hotel de Ville formerly occapied by Mad'lle Haussmann. The day after his escape from La Muette he received three rifle shots while at a barricade in the Rue d'Ornano. He was transferred from there to the Hotel de Ville, where he died of his wounds. Delescluze was killed on Tuesday at the barricade of the Chatcau d'Eau. His face was much disfigured by a portion of a burning wall which had fallen on it. His identity is amply proved by papers found

Condition of the Streets after the Fighting
-Extent of the Destruction.

clamations, shreds of clothing half concealing blood stains, were now the interesting and leading features of that fashionable resort; foot passengers were few and far between, the shops and cafes hermetically sealed, excepting where bullets had made air holes, and during my whole afternoon's promenade I only met three other carriages beside my own. The Place de l'Opera was a camping ground of artillery, the Place Vendome a confusion of barricades, guarded by sentries, and the Rue Royale a mass of debris. Looked at from the Madeleine, the desolation and ruin of that handsome street were lamentable to behold. The Madeleine, the desolation and ruin of that handsome street were lamentable to behold. The
Place de la Concorde was a desert, and in the
midst of it lay the statute of Lille with the head
off. Near the bridge were twenty-four corpses
of insurgents, laid out in a row, waiting to be
buried under the neighboring paving-stones.
To the right the skeleton of the Tuillerles reared
'is gaunt shell, the frame-work of the lofty
wing next the Seine still standing; but the
whole of the roof of the central building was
gone, and daylight visible through all the wingone, and daylight visible through all the windows right into the Place de Carrousel. At the corner of the Rue de Bac the destruction was something appalling. The Rue de Bac is an impassable mound of ruins 15 or 20 feet high, completely agrees the street as for self-aculd agree. pletely across the street as far as I could see. The Legion d'Honneur, the Cours des Comptes, and Conseil d'Etat, were still smoking, but there was nothing left of them but the blackened shells of their noble facades to show how hand-some they had once been. At this point, in whichever direction one looked, the same awful devastation met the eye—to the leftsthe smould-ering Tulleries, to the right the long line of ruin where the fire had swept through the magnifi-cent palaces on the Quai, and overhead again to-day a cloud of smoke, more black and abun-dant went than yesterday increasantly rolling its dant even than yesterday, incessantly rolling its dense volumes from behind Notre Dame, whose two towers were happily standing uninjured. The fire issued from the Grenier d'Abondance and other buildings in the neighborhood of the Jardin des Plantes. In another direction the Arsenal was also burning. On the opposite side of the river were the smoking ruins of the Theatre Chatelet and the Hotel de Ville.

#### RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNE.

Victor Hugo's Manifesto-The Preface to

M. Victor Hugo has published the following letter in the Independance Belge:—
Sir:—I protest against the declaration of the Belgian Government relative to the vanquished of Paris. Whatever may be said or done, these vanquished are political men. I was not with them. I accept the principle of the Commune; I do not accept the men. I have protested against their acts. Their violences have made me indignant, as the violences of the opposite party would do now. The destruction of the column is an act of high treason toward the nation. The destruction of the Louvre would have been an act of high treason toward civilization. But savage acts, being unconscious, are not criminal acts. Demency is a disease and not a crime. Ignorance is not the crime of ignorant. The destruction of the column has been for France a sad hour. The destruction of the Louvre would have been eternal mourning for all people. But the column will be raised again, and the Louvre is safe. Paris is retaken. The Assembly has vanished the Commune. Who has made the 18th of March? Who is guilty, the Assembly or the Commune? History will tell. The burning of Paris is a monstrous fact. But are there not have been an act of high treason toward civiliof Paris is a monstrous fact. But are there not two incendiaries? Let us wait in order to judge. I have never understood Billioray; and Rigault has astonished me unto indignation. But to shoot Billioray or Rigault is a crime. Those of the Commune, Johannard and La Cecllia, who shoot a child of fifteen years, are criminals. Those of the Assembly who shoot Valles, Bosguet, Parisel, Amouroux, Lefrançais, Brunet, and Dombrowski are criminals. Here the crime is as well in the Assembly as in the Com-mune. First, to all civilized men, the punishment is abominable; secondly, the execution, without judgment, is infamous. Judge first, then condemn, then execute. I might then blame, but not objurgate. You are within the law. If you kill without judgment, you assassinate. I return to the Belgian Government. It is wrong to refuse asylum. The law permits this refusal, the right forbids it. I, who write these lines, hold as a maxim Pro jure contra legem. Asylum is an old right. It is the sacred right of the unfortunate. In the middle ages the Church granted asylum even to parricides. As to me, I declare:—I offer this asylum which the Belgian Government refuses. Where? In Belgium. I do that honor to Belgium. I offer gium. I do that honor to Belgium. I offer asylum at Brussels. I offer it at Place des Barricades No. 4. (M. Hugo's town residence at Brussels.) Let a vanquished of Paris, let a member of the Commune, which Paris has but little elected, and which I have never approved—let one of these men, were he my personal enemy—especially if he is my personal enemy—knock at my door, I open. He is in my house. He is inviolable. Should I, perchance, be a foreigner in Belgium? I do not believe it. I feel myself the brother of all men, and the guest of all nations. At all events, a fugitive of the Commune with me will be a vanquished one with an outlaw; the vanquished of to-day with Commune with me will be a vanquished one with an outlaw; the vanquished of to-day with the outlaw of yesterday. Two venerable things, as I do not hesitate to say. One weakness protecting another. If a man be an outlaw, let him enter my house. I defy, whomsoever it be, to tear him from it. I speak here of political men. If a fugitive of the Commune be taken at my home they shall take me. If he be given up I shall follow bim. I shall sit down with him on the bench of the accused. For the defense of the bench of the accused. For the defense of the right, the man of the republic, who has been proscribed by Bonaparte, shall be seen by the side of the man of the Commune, who is the vanquished of the Assembly of Versailles. shall do my duty. Principles before everything? It may be affirmed that England will not give up the refugees of the Commune. Why place Belgium below Eugland? The glory of Belgium

#### Receive, Sir, etc., VICTOR HUGO. ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Proposed Betrothal of Fred Grant and the Princess Beatrice.

is to be an asylum. Let us not take that glory from her. By defending France I defend Bel-gium. The Belgian Government will be against

me, but the Belgian people will be with me. At

any rate, I shall have my conscience.

A Washington despatch to the New York World says:-Letters received here from England put the extraordinary question seriously whether a mar-riage between the son of President Grant and the Princess Beatrice of England might not be so arranged as to secure the entente cordials between the two countries. The Queen has originated the proposition, just as she did that for the marriage of her daughter Louise to the

Marquis of Lorne.

The young Princess is only fourteen years of age, and the Queen's idea is that upon the reelection of President Grant and the beginning of his second term in 1873 the nuptials be solemnized. Young Mr. Grant would then be adopted as a British subject, and immediately appointed Vicercy of the Dominion of Canada.

It is her Majesty's belief that in this way the feelings of the three countries of America. Canada, and Great Britain could be harmonized

as closely as their interests.

The letters which communicate this surprising proposition are written in perfect good faith, and by persons of the highest position in Great Britain. One of them asserts that the

cal journal of New York, who left London suddenly for New York about a month ago, commissioned to sound the President upon the subject. This correspondent assured the Queen's ministers that the re-election of President Grant was absolutely certain, and thus contributed mainly to give them confidence in the scheme. The accitation now going on in the scheme. The agitation now going on in favor of Mr. Greeley may disturb his plaus. But it may be considered certain that he has opened negotiations on the subject with the Dent family and with Mrs. Grant.

Victoria Signs. A World despatch also says:—A telegram received here to-day from London by a high cflicial states that the Anglo-American treaty, with her Majesty's ratification, will be sent into Parliament on Tuesday. It is understood in London that Mr. Pisraeli, after a full conference with Sir Stafford Northcote, has determined as leader of the opposition to permit the treaty to be received without attempting to press any criticisms many it to the point even press any criticisms upon it to the point even of a serious debate. This information is regarded here as entirely trustworthy, and as set-tling the question, if there ever was any ques-tion, as to the reception of the treaty in Great

The President's Trip to California. All the necessary arrangements have now been made for the President to visit the Pacific coast. He will leave Long Branch about the middle of August, accompanied by his military household, by Senator Nye, of Nevada, and by ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon. He will visit Salt Lake City, where great preparations have been made to receive him by Brigham Young. From thence he will go to Nevada and San Fran-cisco. At the latter place he will take a ship of the Pacific squadron and proceed to Portland, in

A Rumored Progress to the East. The question is now under consideration in the highest quarters whether it may not be well for the President to extend his voyage to the Sandwich Islands and Japan. It is known that the annexation party in the islands is eager to secure a visit from the President, in the belief that he may be induced to favor the movement for putting that magnificent station in the Pacific

under the United States flag.
In Japan the President would be received with sovereign honors, and as the first Western potentate ever seen in the ancient Asiatic em-pires, his presence, it is believed, would be of eminent benefit to American interests.

#### CAPTAIN HALL AND THE POLARIS. The New Arctic Expedition Severely Criti-cized.

A writer in the Baltimore Gazette makes the following not altogether complimentary re-

marks upon the new Arctic expedition:-

It does seem curious, and somewhat of a disgrace to the United States, that an Arctic expedition to which the eyes of the entire civilized world are turned, and which will cost our Government over \$100,000, should leave our shores so badly organized, and wanting in many neces-sary details, as does the Polaris, under Mr. Hall. Possessing none of the requisite nautical knowedge, never having served in command of men, totally unused to the peculiar service in which he is now engaged, farther than having an inti-mate acquaintance with sledge travelling and Esquimaux life, I cannot but entertain reasonable fear for that complete success to the expedition which the outlay of money and the exigencies of the case demand. The act of Congress appropriating the funds for the Polar exploration specifically states that the scientific work of the expedition shall be prescribed by the National Academy of Sciences. Now, this body of eminent men are not only dissatisfied with the present organization of the enterprise, but, I understand, have distinctly and positively refused as a body to have anything to do with the research, and have protested against the expedition leaving the United States as now organized. The entire arrangement of men and material has been in the hands of Mr. Hall, and how he has carried out his scheme up to the present augurs anything but well for the ultimate success of the expedition and the advancement of our geographical know-ledge and science generally. I understand that no gentleman has been obtained in this country to accept the responsible duty of chief scientific officer. A German naturalist, Dr. Bessels, who was second in command in the first German Arctic Expedition, has been secured as surgeon naturalist; but no physicist or astronomer, possessing the requisite knowledge or experience, can be found willing to join Hall in that capacity. Three or four such have been in treaty with him; but, whether from "incompatibility of views," or for other reasons, they have all backed out. Neither can I agree with Hall when he announces Jones' Sound as the best avenue of entrance to that unknown region in which is centred the pole. Almost all the English Arctic explorers, who have each made this matter an intimate and personal stduy, agree in the recognition of Smith Sound and Kane Channel as the most probable opening for a suc-cessful effort to penetrate to the pole. Jones' Sound is comparatively unknown, but it is well known that the windward side of all Arctic land is that presenting the greatest difficulty for travelling as well as ice navigation. The general tendency of ice drift and wind being from the northwest, that side of Ellesmere Land is fraught with danger and hazard to both ship and sledge. The amount of geographical discovery of new coast line could compensate for a fallure to pass into the unknown region lying to the north of Kane's and Haze's farthest. It is a primary axiom in Arctic work to hold on to a coast line with your ship, and no land is known so far north or accessible as that bordering upon Smith Sound. I know Hall is very determined in all his views, and painfully dogmatic in his opinions, but in a matter where these viewssolely founded upon theory and reading—con-flict with those of practical and well-tried men, in the interests of science, and for the sake of success, I would urge upon him the reconsideration of his route and a change of this part of the programme. Fortunately for us and for him, the character of the ice and the conformation of the floes may compel him to un-dertake a different line of travel. I regret to see that the responsible position of second officer is occupied by Morten. Whilst I have every respect for him as a faithful adherent of Dr. Kane, as the man who made the famous discovery of "open water" on that ex-pedition, and as a good steward, I do not recog-nize in any of these the proper fitness for the position which he now occupies. Sailors soon find out the qualifications of their superiors, and in this selection, as well as others, I see the ele-ments of discontent and failure. The time of departure, too, has been delayed so long that I much dread a useless first winter, even if the ship be not so unfortunate as to rival the De Haven or McClintock "drift."

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, June 12.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold. 112½. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112½; do. 1864, cp., 112; do. 1865, cp., 112½; do. 1865, new. 114½; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 160½; Yignia 6s, new. 73; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberiand preferred, 42; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 30½; Reading, 116½; Adams Express, 80; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 113½; Illinois Central, 196; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 120½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 58½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Paris (May 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

The aspect of the Boulevards is the strangest sight imaginable. I tollowed them from the Porte St. Martin to the Rue de la Paix. Strewn over the streets were branches of trees, and fragments of masonry that had been knocked from the houses, bricks and mortar, torn pro-

Great Britain and the Treaty. Terrible Famire in Persia. Children Killed for Food. Disaster at Sea.

Loss of Eighty Lives. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Masonic Demonstration at Harrisburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Favre Resigns.

LONDON, June 12 .- The resignation of M. Favre as French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Valentin as Prefect of the Seine, are reported as having been tendered to President Thiers. The Duke d'Aumale

has declined the banquet proffered by the partisans of the House of Orleans. Paris is Already Crowded with returning citizens and strangers.

The French Government has determined to indemnify the owners of houses destroyed during the recent fighting in Paris.

Marshal MacMahon refuses to become a candidate for the Assembly from one of the vacant districts of Paris.

The Longchamps Races will soon be re-established. The damage to the manufactory of Gobelings proves to be small, and work has been already resumed in that important branch of the industry of Paris.

Great Britain and the Treaty of Wash-ington. LONDON, June 12 .- The Tories are organizing for a vigorous opposition to the Treaty of Washington, and a spirited struggle is expected over that instrument in Parliament.

The Communists of Clerkenwell, London, have resolved to hold a meeting on Monday night in Hyde Park to protest against extradi-

The Harvest Prospects in France and Prussia are discouraging. Much of the seed perished. In the more eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

Lisbon, June 12. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in the Tagus. Before coming to Lisbon they were compelled to perform quarantine at the Lazaretto.

Famine in Persia. LONDON, June 12 .- Late advices from Teheran say famine in one district of Persia reached such a state that the starving people had killed and eaten fifty children. Shipwreck-Eighty Lives Lost.

LONDON, June 12 .- A despatch from Bombay says a vessel bound from Kurrachee to Katasir recently foundered near Luckpoe, and leighty lives were lost. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, June 12—11:30 A. M.—The weather is fair but unfavorable to the crops. Consols for money, 91%; and for account, 91%. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 92%; 10-408, 88%.

Parts, June 12.—Rentes, 52f. 97c.

Liverpool, June 12—10:30 A. M.—Cotton is firm; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 8%d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

Antwerp, June 12.—Petroleum, 49% francs for fine pale American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 12-130 P. M.—Consols for money \$1%, and for account, 91%.

LIVERPOOL, June 12-130 P. M.—Cotton is firmer; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 8%@8%d. The sales are now estimated at 20,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation.

#### FROM THE STATE. The Masonic Celebration at Harrisburg.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Pa., June 12 .- The Grand Conclave of Knights Templar this week promises to be an imposing demonstration. Fifteen commanderies, with nine bands, have notified the committee that they will take part in Thursday's grand parade. The Grand Council of Royal Masters meet

here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Knights Templar will meet in the Capitol to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Special orders issued to-day direct the Sir Knights of Tremont, Middletown, and the Juniata to report for duty to-morrow morning to assist in the reception of the Right Eminent Commander and Commanderies arriving. All visitors will be formally received and conducted to their quarters on the arrival of trains. Extensive preparations are making by citizens to-day for the decoration of residences and streets.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph:

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 12-10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer remains sensibly stationary at the Rocky Mountain and Facific stations. The pressure has risen slightly in the Mississippi valley, but has fallen to the castward. The area of very low pressure has extended over New York and the Eastern States, but has probably, on the whole, moved northeastward. Southwesterly winds prevailed on Sunday from the Atlantic coast to the lower lakes. Northwesterly winds are now reported from Lake Ontario to Ark-ansas and to the westward, with clearing and clear

weather.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will rise in the Middle and Eastern States during the day, and the storm se very generally cleared away by Monday evening, followed for a short time by brisk northwesterly winds from Virginia to Massachusetts. Clear weather will probably continue during the day from Lake Eric to Tennessee and westward, with cool westerly breezes.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market. Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.
CHICAGO, June 12-11-00 A. M.—Wheat irregular and lower; \$1-20 cash; \$1-29%, last hair; \$1-27%

@1.25, seller July.
Corn steady and fairly setive at 52½c., seller June; 53½@53½c., seller July.

Receipts. Ship'ts.
Plour, bbls. 4,000 2,000 Cats, bus....44,000 10,000 Wheat,bus. 54,000 57,000 Rye, bus... 2,000 3,000 Corn, bus...223,000 132,000 Barley, bus... 1,000 none.

#### THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7.43 A. M., Pulladelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation,	Barone-	Thermo-	Direction of Wind.	Volocity.	Force of	State of
Baltimore	29:68		N.	7	Gentle.	
Boston			W.		V. gent.	
	29.54		S. W.			I. rain
Charleston, S. C.	29.85	82	S. W.		Gentle.	Fair
Chicago	22-87	59	N.W.		Brisk.	Clear
Cincinnati	29.86	63	N. W.		Gentle.	
Detroit	29.70		E.		Gentle.	
Key West, Fla	30.06		8.			Fatr
Memphis	29-94	75	N.	6	Gentle.	
Mt. Washington.	29.80		S. W.		Gentle.	tstrm
New York	29.52		N. W.		Brisk.	h.rain
Norfolk	29-64		8. W.	13	Brisk.	tstrm
	29-91		44.542	144	Calm.	Clear
Oswego	59.26	60	N.W.		Gentle.	Clear
Philadelphia	29 - 63	64	N.W.		Section.	l. rain
Pittsburg	20.82	68	S.			Cloud
St. Louis			N.W.	9		Clear
Washington, N.C.					Gentle. Brisk.	l. rain Fair

### PRESIDENT GRANT AT NEWBURG.

Inspection of the Statue of General Scott— A Horse in a Studio.

On Saturday President Grant, accompanied by the Secretary of War, General W. W. Belknap, left West Point for Newburg, in order to gratify the President's desire to inspect Henry K. Browne's plaster model of an equestrian statue of the late Major-General Winfield Scolt, recently completed by the sculptor at his studio, two miles north of Newburg. After a pleasant sail of three-quarters of an hour the Presidential party arrived at Newburg at about noon, and party arrived at Newburg at about noon, and were received by Mr. Browne. No public de-monstrations occurred.

The party took carriages and were driven to the charmingly-located villa of Mr. Browne, and arriving there were presented to the sculp tor's family. After spending a few minutes in social chat Mr. Browne led the way to the studio, and half an hour was spent by the visitors in admiring this masterpiece of the sculptor's art. The President, being something of a "horse-man," was able to appreciate the good "points" of the equine of the statue, and remarked especially upon them. The animal from which General Scott's horse was modelled was brought into the studio, and opportunity was given for comparing the two. The animal is a Kentucky thoroughbred, and has a history which may be summarized by saying that it changed hands several times in a very unceremonious manner during Morgan's raid in Ohio and Indiana during the war. It was recaptured from Morgan, and is now in the possession of Mr. Browne. In the course of the inspection of the model by the President and his party—who were emphatic in their praises of the work-the suggestion was made by Secreof the work—the suggestion was made by Secretary Belknap that a duplicate cast should be made, to be set up at West Point, the first being destined for Washington. The suggestion was heartily seconded by the other members of the party, and probably, after a recommendation by so distinguished an amateur board of inspectors, Congress will be inclined to make the needed appropriation for the duplicate casting. The model is to be sawn in pieces in a few days and removed to Philadelphia, where the work of casting will be performed.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Allison, P. J. Michael Lindet pleaded guilty to a charge of as sault and battery in knocking his employer down, and was sentenced to the County Prison for four months, and ordered to give security in \$500 to keep

the peace.
Francis E. Carroll was charged with larceny and entering a store with intent to steal. It was testified that one evening last week he unlocked the basement of No. 321 Callowhill street, entered and took away seventy-five pounds of paper. The prisoner admitted this, and showed that he had an interest in the business, and did this in order to obmoney due him, but which his partner refused to let him have. The jury rendered a verdict of not

guilty.

Samuel A. Cornman was charged with the forgery of a judgment note in the sum of \$20. The evidence was that Cornman represented a party in the settlement of a civil suit, and in the course of that settlement of a civil suit, and a civil s ment of a civil suit, and in the course of that settlement he gave a judgment note purporting to have been signed by one Schmidt, saying that he saw the man write his signature upon it. Schmidt denied that he signed the instrument, but upon cross-examination acknowledged that he gave Cornman general authority to sign his name to such papers, and that he was ready and willing to pay it. On

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TRIEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, June 12, 1871.

There is no noticeable change in the money market to-day, borrowers on call being liberall supplied at three to four per cent., and on time engagements at 5@6 per cent. There are some demands for currency to the Westward, but in the present plethoric condition of the market, drain in this direction is not important Call loans are comparatively quiet, but there is a sharp demand for commercial paper.

In the gold market there is a firm feeling, owing to the scarcity of cash gold. As high as 112% has been paid in New York on delivery, and the regular sales at the Board ranged between 112%@112½, closing at 1½.
Government bonds are quiet but ½ stronger,

in sympathy with gold.

At the Stock Board only a moderate business was transacted, and prices show little change.

Sales of City 6s at 100½ for the new bonds, and Lehigh gold loan at 93%.

Reading Railroad was quiet but strong, selling at 58½ 658 69, the latter b. o. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 61½: Minehill at 54; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 52; Northern Central at the 20 Philadelphia and Rrie at 281. 41; and Philadelphia and Brie at 28% Canal shares were almost overlooked, and the

balance of the list was extremely quiet. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 321/4 and Academy of

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

ı		
1	\$70000 C & A m 68, 89	20 sh Penna R 61%
į	b5 96	156 do 61 %
	25000 Leh gold L 93%	12 do.receipts 61%
ı	\$2000 do 93%	5 do. receipts 61%
۱	\$1000 W Jersey R 6s. 9314	110 sh O C & A R., 51
i	earno Cuty on New 1001c	100 sh Read R b60 .58 56
ı	\$5000 Phila & E7s., 92%	
l		
1	30 sh Mech Bk 323/2	700 40 10
١	3 sh Minehill R 54	100 do., b2.55.56
ı	900 sh Phil & E R., 2856	100
ı	5 sh N Cent R 41	10 sh Acad Mus 95
1	Musses, WILLIAM PAINT	EB & Co., No. 36 S. Third
1	street, report the followin	g quotations:-U. S. 6s of
١	1881, 117% @117%; 5-20a of 1	869, 112 Wallet do. 1864.
١	1195 (#1125; do. 1865, 112)	1191/: do July 1966
١	114 & 2114 %; do., July, 18	RT 1141/201414 An Inly
1	114% (6114%); 1004 9 119, 10	1007/00110 IT & Pacific
1	1868, 114% (6114%; 10-408,	100% William U. B. Phone
1	R. R. Currency 6s, 115%@	110%. Gold, 112%@112%
J	NARE & LADNER, Brok	ers, report this morning
1	gold quotations as follows	
۱	10 00 A. M119%	10.44 A. M 112%
	1043 " 112%	10:45 "
	***	

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, June 12 .- Bark is dull at \$28 per ton for No. 1 Opercitron.

Seeds-Cleverseed is quiet, with small sales at 8%c.

per ib. Timothy is nominal. Plaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2.25

The Flour market is without important change. Choice brands of fresh ground spring wheat for families are becoming rather scarce, and holders of these are firmer in their views. The demand is

principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barreis, including superfine at \$5.25@5.00; extras at \$5.62%@7.87%; lowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$6.60%7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.26%@6.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.60; Minnesuta do. do. at \$7 fer low grades up to \$7.50 for fancy, and high grades \$7.75.20, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.87%@6. In Corn Meal nothing deing.

The Wheat market is very quiet and prices are drooping. Sales of 1200 bushels Indiana red at \$1.62 @1 64, and some amber at \$1.67@168 Rye is held at \$1.10. Corn is firm and in better request. Sales of 3700 bushels Delaware yellow at 74%@75c., affoat, and 6000 bushels Western mixed, part at 73c. and part on private terms. Oats are without change worthy of special note \$100 bushels Pennsylvania and Western soid at \$7.869c. In Barley and Malt nothing deing.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of Western trop. nothing doing.
Whisky is unchanged. Sales of Western iron-

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, June 12 .- There was a better feeling this morning in the market for Beef Cattle, and a more animated inquiry, but without improvement in prices. We quote choice at 7@7%c.; fair to good at 51/261/c., and common at 4/25c. Receipts, 1900 head. The fellowing are the particulars of the

8ales:—

\*\*Heaa.\*\*
101 Owen Smith, Western Virginia, 5@7%.

70 A. Christy, Ohio, 6%@7%.

60 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 6%@7%.

60 R. Maynes, Western, 6%@7%.

50 James Christy, Western, 7@7%.

80 John McArale, Western, 6%@7%.

18 S. Frank, Western, 6%@7.

105 James McFillen, Western, 6%@6%.

41 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 6%@7.

71 M. Ullman, Lancaster co., 6%@7.

72 D. Smyth & Bro., Ohio, 6@7.

85 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 6%@7.

44 L. Frank, Western, 6%@7.

70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7%.

82 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6%@6%.

49 G. Schamberg, Lanc'r co. and Western, 6%@7.

27 H. Frank, Western, 6@6%.

75 Hope & Levi, Lanc'r co. and Western, 6%@7%.

28 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 6%@7%.

29 S. Steinberg, Western, 6@7.

38 Leavenstine & Bloom, Lancaster co., 6%@7%.

29 S. Steinberg, Western, 5%@6%.

40 Bachman & Levi, Western, 6%@7.

24 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 6%@6%.

50 Thos, Duffy, West Virginia, 5%@6%.

Cows and Caives were excessively dull, and prices barely maintained. Sales of Springers at \$40@45.

and fresh Cows at \$50@65. Receipis, 250 head. For Sheep there was quite a brisk demand, and most of the offerings were taken up within the range of from 4% to 5%c. per lb, gross. Receipte, 14,000 head.

the offerings were taken up within the range of from 4½ to 5½c. per lb gross. Receipts, 14,000 head.

Hogs attracted but little attention. Sales of cornfed at 6@6½c., and slop at 5½c. Receipts, 3000 head. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M....... 63 | 11 A. M...... 66 | 2 P. M...... 70 SUN RISES...... 4-31 | MOON SETS....... 1-44 SUN SETS...... 7-28 | HIGH WATER...... 9-24

(By Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 12. — The pilot-boat Maryland reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Iris, from Bremen; bark Wavelet, and brig R. C. Wright, from Rio.
Passed out, bark Pasqualina, for Cork; brigs Ouolaska, for Boston, and Winola, for St. Johns.
Arrived, brigs Azeila, from Pernambuco; Julie, from Rio for orders; ship Emily August, from Liverpool: barks Industry, from Bremen, and Maria, rom New York; and schr D. B. Webb, fm Eiathera,

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Francis Hilgard, Weston, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Ship Amity, Baker, Huambard,
Steamship Juniata, Hoxle, New Orleans via Havana,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
New York, W. M.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Treut, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Concord, Norman, New York, Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde Schr Richard Peterson, English, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr W. G Dearborn, Seull, East Boston,

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Somerset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Bath,
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Gloucester,
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Rockport,
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Lynn,
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton,
Schr N. H. Skinner, Cooke, Weymouth,
Schr S. C. Hart, Kelly, Somerset,
Schr R. RR. No. 49, Little, New London,
Schr Ripple, Comput. Bridgenort, Grant Re

Schr Ripple, Comon, Bridgeport, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Providence, do.
Schr W. Bement, Riggans, do. do.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, do. do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do.
Schr Boanoke, Barrett, Pawtncket, do.
Schr Boanoke, Barrett, Pawtncket, do.
Schr W. Bichardson, Smith, Cape May, do.
Barge W. J. McNaughton, McIlvain, N. Y., do.
Barge Lewis Royer, Ewing, do. do.
Barge Mayflower, Deeney, Bordentown, do.
Barge J. O. Bowman, Shoe, West Chester, do.
Barge J G. Patterson, Bradley, New Haven, do.
Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr Ripple, Comon, Bridgeport, Graeff, Rothermel

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

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Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 46 hours from Boston, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Bark Iron Age, Crabtree, 44 days from Gottenberg, with iron. Bark from Age, Crabtree, 44 days from Gottenberg, with iron.
Schr Mary & Bilen, Bryant, 5 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to John L. Redner.
Schr Beile, —, from New Yerk, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr H. F. Baker, Kelly, 22 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr W. Boardman, Ballard, from New York, with sait.

Schr Veto, Henderson, 3 days from New York, with salt. with salt.
Schr Arcturus, Goodsell, 8 days from Harbor
Island, with fruit, etc., to Davis, Warner & Co.
Schr Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, Im Gardiner, Me.,
with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Maggie D. Marsten, Marsten, from Spruce

Schr Maggie D. Marsten, Marsten, from Spruce Head, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr W. H. Bowen, Terry, from New York, with scrap iron to Baird & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Hofman, from Salem.
Schr Anna D. Torrey, Haskell, from New York.
Schr Robin Hood, Adams, from Connecticut.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Aimira Wooley, Wooley, from Providence.
Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham: G. B. Hutchings, Mulford; Thomas Jefferson, Allen; and Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

W. P. Clyde & Co. gr Brigs Lizzie Weyman and Sportsman, arrived yesterday from West Indies, are consigned (vessels) brig J. & G. Wright, from Rockland, N. B., and schr Quango, from Caribarien, arrived yesterday, are consigned (vessels) to Lennox & Burgess.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

RASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 10.— The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—

L. B. Collins, J. B. Taylor, C. Terrence, Griswold Hennessey, W. J. Punlap, M. Kirkpatrick, A. G. C. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Harden, A. J. Taylor, Luan, F. Goddard, and W. McFadden.

Simplicity, with blesching sods, for Manayunk, W. M. Lewis, with cutch, for Philadelphia.

J. V. Andrews, with lumber, do.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 10.—The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:—

A. Allison, Hudson, E. A. Gilbert, S. C. Clark, Kate Stewart, Arizons, and S. M. Hildreth.

The following leave to-night:—

The following leave to night:—

A. Clark, C. H. Swan, General Foote, M. O'Reilly,
Kate Jamison, Harvest Queen, M. E. Kirkpatrick,
and G. C. Gere, all with coal, for New York.

Governor Seymour, with coal, for New Port.
S. W. Adwin, with coal, for New Castle. L. S. C.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph, HAVEE-DE-GRACE, June 12. — The following boats

Saylor, Day & Morie,
Chatta and Bertha, with lumber to Watson Malone & Son.
P. J. Tinsman, with lumber to J. P. Woolvertou.
Q. D. Tinsman, with lumber to Phelau & Bucknell.
Daniel Updegran, with lumber, for New York.
M. E. Davis, with lumber, for Bridgeton, N. J.